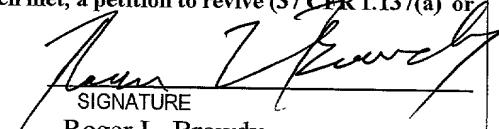


U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER BEN-YEHUDA 1
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/IL99/00403	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE 22 July 1999	U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.10) 09/744681 JAN 29 2001 PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
TITLE OF INVENTION ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE PROCESSES COMPOSITIONS AND MATERIALS TREATED THEREBY		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Nimrod BEN-YEHUDA et al.		
<p>Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:</p> <p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 2. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. 3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected in a Demand by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31). 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). 6. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)). 7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)) a. <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau). b. <input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau. c. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)). 9. <input type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)). 10. <input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</p> <p>Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:</p> <p>11. <input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. 12. <input type="checkbox"/> An Assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included 13. <input type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courtesy copy of the International Application as filed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courtesy copy of the first page of the International Publication (WO 00/05969). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courtesy copy of the annexes from the International Preliminary Examination Report containing pages 13 & 20 to be substituted for original specification pages 13 & 20 and new claim pages 28 & 37-39 to be substituted for original claim pages 28 & 37-39 examination in this case. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courtesy Copy of the International Search Report.</p>		

U.S. APPLICATION NO (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)		International Application No PCT/IL99/00403	Attorney's Docket No BEN-YEHUDA 1
09/744681		CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
17. [xx] The following fees are submitted:			
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a)(1) - (5):			
Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO..... \$1000.00			
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO..... \$860.00			
International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO..... \$710.00			
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)..... \$690.00			
International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4)..... \$100.00			
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =			
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than [] 20 [X] 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).			
Claims as Originally Presented	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate
Total Claims	56 - 20		X \$18.00 \$ 648.00
Independent Claims	7 - 3		X \$80.00 \$ 320.00
Multiple Dependent Claims (if applicable)			+\$270.00 \$
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS = \$1,958.00			
Claims After Post Filing Prel. Amend	Number Filed	Number Extra	Rate
Total Claims	- 20		X \$18.00 \$
Independent Claims	- 3		X \$78.00 \$
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS = \$1,958.00			
Reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ for filing by small entity, if applicable. Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27			
SUBTOTAL = \$1,958.00			
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than [] 20 [] 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).			
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE = \$1,958.00			
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +			
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED = \$1,958.00			
		Amount to be: refunded	\$
		charged	\$
a. [] A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed. b. [X] Credit Card Payment Form (PTO-2038), authorizing payment in the amount of \$1,958.00, is attached. c. [] Please charge my Deposit Account No. 02-4035 in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. d. [XX] The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-4035 . A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed			
NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.			
SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:			
BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C. 624 NINTH STREET, N.W., SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 TEL: (202) 628-5197 FAX: (202) 737-3528			
Date of this submission: January 29, 2001			
Form PTO-1390 (as slightly revised by Browdy and Neimark)			


 SIGNATURE
Roger L. Browdy
 NAME
25,618
 REGISTRATION NUMBER

09/744681
525 Rec'd PCT/PTO 29 JAN 2001

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	Art Unit:
Nimrod BEN YEHUDA)	
)	
)	
IA No.: PCT/IL99/00403)	
)	Washington, D.C.
IA Filed: 22 July 1999)	
)	
U.S. App. No.:)	
(Not Yet Assigned))	
)	January 29, 2001
National Filing Date:)	
(Not Yet Received))	
)	
For: ENVIRONMENTALLY...)	Docket No.:
		BEN-YEHUDA 1

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Honorable Commissioner for Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Contemporaneous with the filing of this case and
prior to calculation of the filing fee, kindly amend as
follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION

After the title please insert the following
paragraph:

--The present application is the national stage
under 35 U.S.C. 371 of PCT/IL99/00403, filed 22 July 1999. --

IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 6, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-5", and
insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 7, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-5", and
insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 8, line 1, delete "claims 1-5", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 9, line 1, delete "any of claims 6-8", and insert therefor --claim 6--.

Claim 10, line 1, delete "any of claims 6-8", and insert therefor --claim 6--.

Claim 11, line 1, delete "any of claims 6-8", and insert therefor --claim 6--.

Claim 12, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-11", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 13, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-11", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 14, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-11", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 15, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-11", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 16, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-15", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 22, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-15", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 28, line 1, delete "any of claims 1-15", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 42, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 43, line 2, delete "any of claims 1-42", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 45, line 4, delete "any of claims 1-42", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

Claim 46, line 2, delete "any of claims 1-42", and insert therefor --claim 1--.

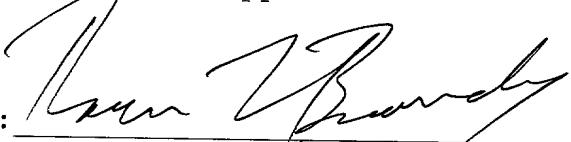
REMARKS

The above amendment to the specification is being made to insert reference to the PCT application of which the present case is a U.S. national stage. The above amendments to the claims are being made in order to eliminate any properly multiply dependent claims, for the purpose of reducing the filing fee. Please enter this amendment prior to calculation of the filing fee in this case.

Favorable consideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C.
Attorneys for Applicant

By:


Roger L. Browdy
Registration No. 25,618

RLB:wrd

Telephone No.: (202) 628-5197
Facsimile No.: (202) 737-3528

ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE PROCESSES COMPOSITIONS
AND MATERIALS TREATED THEREBY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns environmentally friendly processes and compositions for preventing qualitative deterioration and quantitative loss of plant matter and foodstuffs, during all stages of storage and handling, including pre and post harvest, pre and post planting, distribution and marketing, as well as for preventing sprouting, rooting and promoting fecundity of certain plant matter. The processes and compositions of the present invention can also be used to reduce and eliminate harmful organisms and substances from earth, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention involves processes and compositions utilizing primarily aqueous hydrogen peroxide for preventing qualitative and quantitative loss of foodstuffs and plant matter during storage and/or handling of such foodstuffs and plant matter. The present invention also involves a process for effecting Epical Dominance Breakdown in certain plant propagation material and as a consequence achieving a number of notable benefits, including storage stability of the plant propagation material itself and higher product yields, when such material is planted. The processes and compositions of the present invention can also be used to reduce and eliminate harmful organisms and substances from earth, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces.

Hydrogen peroxide itself is an environmentally friendly material because its decomposition products are water and oxygen. Its use in the present invention in optional combination with other components, is limited to such compositions and processes that are environmentally friendly, either because the other components are in themselves environmentally friendly or they are used in quantities that do not constitute a danger to individuals or to the environment.

Deteriorative losses of foodstuffs and plant matter during growing, storage and handling is a high priority global problem of considerable social, economic and political importance. Quantitative and qualitative losses during all stages of foodstuff and plant matter growing, storage and handling, impacts first and foremost on the possibility to sustain a reasonable nutritional level and life quality for the earth's inhabitants. Consequently, processes and compositions that can contribute significantly to quantitative and qualitative loss prevention, are of paramount importance. The present invention concerns effective processes and compositions for such purposes. What is more, the present invention concerns environmentally friendly and energy conserving processes and compositions for such ends.

The process and compositions of the invention inhibits plant matter, such as potatoes, seeds and foodstuffs from sprouting, rooting and pathogenic attack and decay, so that such material can be stored under conditions of high relative humidity (70-99+%), optimized to prevent weight loss by dehydration, during storage, for even extended periods of time. The process and compositions of the invention also allow storage under conditions of relatively high temperatures, i.e., low degree of refrigeration, in combination with high relative humidity. This facilitates significant energy savings relative to lower temperature refrigeration, usually required for foodstuff and plant matter storage, particularly under conditions of high relative humidity.

These factors are of prime importance in the post harvest period. But they are also significant in all stages of foodstuff and plant matter growing, storage and handling.

In the event of extended storage period, it can be advantageous to treat the stored plant matter or foodstuff every few weeks with the inhibiting solution and according to the process of the invention. In addition, in the interim period between such treatments, the stored plant matter or foodstuff can be maintained in an aseptic environment by providing a lower level dosage on a more frequent or regular basis,

by solutions and treatments that provide the aseptic environment in conjunction with the additional humidity. The process of the invention is readily adaptable to be implemented during transit of the treated matter. This is of considerable significance, since agricultural products, particularly food products, are produced by and large, only during limited seasons of the year. In order for such food products to be available for human and animal consumption during all or at least extended seasons of the year, they must be stored under conditions that minimize losses by dehydration, pathogenic decay, sprouting, rooting and the like, while maintaining organoleptic qualities and preventing other processes that adversely affect their quality.

It is also of the utmost importance that methods and materials employed in extending the effective storage lifetime of perishable foodstuffs and plant matter, should not be detrimental to the consumers' personal health and welfare, nor cause any harm to the environment. While one specific application of the present invention so far, has been to extend the effective storage quality and lifetime of potatoes, it is self evident that the same or similar processes and materials can be used to extend the effective storage quality and lifetime, increase crop yields and specifically increase crop yields on a commercial scale, of plant material and foodstuffs in general. This applies not only to similar vegetable food crops, such as, sweet potatoes, carrots, onions, radishes, garlic, etc., but the process and compositions of the invention can be used to good advantage to extend the storage quality and lifetime of potato seeds, sweet potato propagation material, as well as bulbs, including flower bulbs and tubers. The present invention can also be suited to inhibit sprouting in seeds and grains. Furthermore, the process of the invention imparts extended shelf life stability, to all sorts of foodstuffs and plant material, including fruits and vegetables, so treated.

A reference that deals at length with the specific topic of potatoes as an example, and some of its related problems is; Smith, O., POTATOES: Production, Storing, Processing, The Avi Publishing Co., Inc., Westport, Connecticut.

The current total global yield of potatoes is estimated to be in the vicinity of 300 million tons per annum. It is both a basic food staple, because of its inherent nutritional value, being rich in carbohydrates and other nutrients and at the same time is frequently prepared for quick snacks as French fries or chips. It is even used in gourmet dishes, wherein product quality, taste and texture are more critical. Since the conditions under which potatoes grow, prevail only in certain seasons of the year in the various regions of the globe in which they are grown, the issue of preventing qualitative and quantitative losses during storage or during inter regional trade, is vital to those involved with potato growing, storage, trade and consumption. Dehydration during storage is one of the major reasons for weight loss in absolute quantitative terms. At the same time, it contributes to qualitative deterioration in the potatoes themselves. The amount of weight lost by dehydration, during storage is determined by the characteristics of the specific potato varieties involved and by the storage regime. An environment with high relative humidity, prevents water loss by evaporation from stored potatoes. Whereas an environment with low relative humidity can take up a substantial amount of moisture from stored potatoes. Water loss by dehydration of stored potatoes is weight loss of the stored product and consequently a direct economic loss.

Moreover, water losses from stored potatoes can adversely affect their quality in other ways. Tubers that have lost significant quantities of water by dehydration, are softer than tubers that have been stored under conditions that reduce or prevent such water losses. They are also more subject to bruising and consequently more vulnerable to pathogenic attack and decay.

To prevent weight loss due to dehydration, potatoes are normally stored under conditions of high relative humidity. Such conditions, unless certain counter measures are invoked, are known to promote sprouting and rooting of the stored potatoes, undesirable processes that contribute to the deterioration in potato quality and sometimes even total loss of the potatoes. In addition, high humidity

environment frequently favors the growth of pathogens that both contribute to and promote qualitative and quantitative losses.

The materials in use up to now to prevent such undesirable consequences of storage include, isopropylphenylcarbamate (IPC), chloro isopropylphenylcarbamate (CIPC) (see for example, Hajslova, J., and Davidek, J., 1986, Sprout inhibitors IPC and CIPC in treated potatoes, *Nahrung Food*, 30, 75-79), maleic hydrazide (see for example, Yada, R.Y., Coffin, R.H., Keenan, M.K., Fitts, M., Duffault, C. and Tai G.C.C., 1991, Effect of maleic hydrazide on potato yield, sugar content and chip color etc., *Amer. Potato J.*, 68, 705-709), 1,2-dihydro-3,6-pyridazinedione and 2,3,5,6-tetrachloronitrobenzene (TCNB).

Use of CIPC is the most widespread practical method today of keeping potatoes sprout free during storage. However, the use of this sprout inhibitor creates a number of problems. These include, suppression of suberization and periderm formation, requiring as a consequence special additional treatment after the curing process. Moreover, CIPC leaves toxic residues on the tubers to which it is applied. The ambient storage temperature required to inhibit sprouting during potato storage is 2-4°C. Maintaining this relatively low temperature requires significant energy expenditure and cost. There is also a tendency for starches to be converted to sugars at temperatures below 9°C and thereby degrade the taste characteristics of the potatoes, particularly potatoes intended for industry. Such potatoes suffer therefore from lower consumer acceptability, while for some industrial application, such potatoes are totally unacceptable. Moreover, CIPC has to be volatilized at relatively high temperatures (170°-180°C) before introduction into the storage chamber, thereby effecting an undesirable burden on the refrigeration system and an extra expenditure of energy.

For potatoes harvested during the normal potato harvest season, two options are available to prevent sprouting and rooting. One involves maintaining storage temperatures between 2-4°C. The other allows storage at higher temperatures, but

requires treatment with CIPC and other chemicals that inhibit sprouting. In the case of late harvest potatoes, storage at temperatures even as low as 2-4°C, does not provide assurance of effective sprouting inhibition. In such cases, even supplemental treatment with CIPC, does not assure effective sprouting inhibition. On the other hand, the process of the present invention, does provide effective sprouting and rooting inhibition over a wide temperature range.

While the usual storage temperatures employed with CIPC treatment are within the range 7-8°C, the process of the invention has been found to impart effective sprouting and rooting inhibition over a wide range of temperatures. This includes the current relevant range of storage from 2-10°C. It also includes a wide range of ambient temperatures. It should be emphasized once more, that the possibility of allowing higher storage temperature, provides a way of achieving substantial energy savings with economic, qualitative, quantitative and ecological benefits. Furthermore, certain embodiments of the present invention facilitate adjustment of the carbon dioxide-oxygen gas balance in the storage rooms, thus preventing "black-heart" deterioration in the stored potatoes. CIPC and similar based treatment processes do not inherently involve such gas balance adjustments.

It should be pointed out that CIPC is not effective at temperatures of 5°C and below. In various circumstances, such as late harvest, sprouting can occur at such temperatures. However, the process and compositions of the present invention, is effective in inhibiting sprouting, even at temperatures of 5°C and below. Experiments have shown that the interval between successive treatments for effective control by the process and compositions of the present invention, can be prolonged to as long as two to six months, under these conditions.

The wide temperature range that is suitable for storing plant matter and foodstuffs treated by the process and compositions of the present invention, also provides greater flexibility to accommodate a relatively wide variety of different conditions encountered in various facilities and environments. The process of the invention can

also be implemented while the plant matter or foodstuff is being transported, thus providing a means for inhibiting deteriorative processes in transit, but also conserving time.

CIPC has a number of additional deficiencies that the process of the present invention overcomes. CIPC is systemic to tubers, fruits and food stuffs treated with it. That is to say it penetrates into the bulk of such tubers, fruits and food stuffs. As a consequence, this results in a number of limitations, that include;

- (1) regulations that prohibit use of CIPC, to treat certain food materials;
- (2) potatoes and similar foodstuffs that been treated with CIPC must undergo a waiting period of at least a month or two before they are marketed, in order to allow the CIPC to decompose;
- (3) a storage room or bin in which CIPC treatment took place, is prohibited from being used for food or seed storage;
- (4) application of CIPC requires special equipment that is expensive to acquire and maintain, a high and specific temperature to transform the liquid into a gas, and constant supervision of a skilled technician during the entire period of operation;
- (5) CIPC attacks plastic, leaves a black, difficult to remove, layer on the surface of the storage room and leaves active residues in the walls for a period of years.
- (6) CIPC has to be volatilized at high temperatures before introduction into storage chambers, thereby adversely affecting the temperature balance therein.

All the above mentioned disadvantages of CIPC are eliminated when the process of the present invention is used instead of CIPC treatment. This is because the decomposition products of the compounds used in the present invention are

harmless. For the most part, they consist of water and oxygen, with merely trace, practically undetectable quantities of other optional components, when used. In certain embodiments, it also provides for carbon dioxide-oxygen gas balance adjustment, thereby inhibiting "black-heart" deterioration of stored potatoes.

Finally, in certain countries the use of CIPC is either restricted or in the process of being restricted and even prohibited. The other materials mentioned above aside from those of the present invention, do not constitute attractive alternatives to the use of CIPC, because of similar or other deficiencies.

Hydrogen peroxide is a well known non-polluting oxidizing agent. A comprehensive article summarizing its production, uses and other features is presented in Kirk-Othmer, Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology-4th Edition, Vol. 13, pp. 961-995. The said article and its bibliography are included herein by reference. The known uses for hydrogen peroxide described in the Kirk-Othmer article include water treatment, disinfection and sterilization of contact surfaces of food packaging. The use of hydrogen peroxide for space decontamination, was also indicated as holding promise. The bibliography also cites various patents that involve stabilized hydrogen peroxide compositions. Such a composition containing silver salt or complex is described in WO 96/18301, while U.S. 4,915,955 concerns a stabilized silver salt compound or colloid for mixing with hydrogen peroxide to produce effective disinfectants. No mention is made in the article concerning the use of hydrogen peroxide or its compositions for treating foodstuffs or plant material.

The use of hydrogen peroxide in combination with silver ions for disinfection of water is also described in Shuval, H., et al, *Water Sci. Technol.*, (1995), 31(5-6, Health-Related Water Microbiology 1994), 123-9 and in Shuval, H., et al, *Water Supply*, (1995), 13(2 IWSA International Specialized Conference on Disinfection of Potable Water, 1994), 241-51.

While occasional and sporadic reports in technical and sales promotional literature and meetings have indicated that hydrogen peroxide treatment can be beneficial for foodstuff and plant matter conservation, a recent summary presented at a meeting of the European Association for Potato Research that took place on March 25-29, 1998, at Aberdeen, Scotland, indicated that such treatments are less effective than available alternatives. See, for example, Clayton, R.C., and Black, S., **POTATO SEED STORE HYGIENE: CLEANING, DISINFECTION OR BOTH?** Presentation at meeting of European Association for Potato Research, March 25-29, 1998, at Aberdeen, Scotland.

Among publications that one might note as indicating possible benefits from hydrogen peroxide treatment of foodstuffs and plant matter, one can cite the following:

Afek, A., et al, **NEW APPROACHES FOR INHIBITION OF SPROUTING AND REDUCTION OF WEIGHT LOSS DURING POTATO STORAGE**, Abstracts of Conference Papers, Posters and Demonstrations, 13th Triennial Conference of the European Association for Potato Research, July 14-19, Veldhoven Netherlands and Postharvest, Taupo, New Zealand, August, 1996. This publication describes an ultrasonic technique for treating potatoes in storage with a solution containing 25% ethanol and 0.3% of a commercial concentrate containing hydrogen peroxide and silver ion. While the efficiency of the treatment in sprout inhibition was reported to be comparable to the standard CIPC treatment, no indication was given of effectiveness of treatment with aqueous hydrogen peroxide without the ethanol.

A sales promotion brochure for a preparation with the name Virosil-Agro, claims that the preparation is effective in preventing post-harvest deterioration in a large variety of fruits and vegetables. The preparation itself is described as "a multicomponent complex formulation containing hydrogen peroxide and silver in cationic form." The forms of application do not include "Dry Fog".

In an article in Hebrew by Nir, A.. and Heller, D., in HaSadeh, Vol. 74, No. 12, pp. 1326-7, mixed results are reported for the disinfection of hatching eggs with a hydrogen peroxide preparation applied with an ultra-sonic fogger. No explanation is provided for the lack of consistency in results, although good results were reported for the more recent series of tests.

The mixed and inconclusive results observed so far for application of preparations containing hydrogen peroxide to foodstuffs and plants can probably be rationalized as follows:

Hydrogen peroxide is a strong oxidizing agent. It is also a strong disinfectant, effectively eliminating or at least reducing a wide variety of pathogens, including pathogens that cause decay. Being however at the same time a strong oxidizing agent, it can also cause damage surface tissues and protective peels and coatings of foodstuffs and plant matter, thereby making them more vulnerable to pathogen penetration. Consequently, reluctance so far to adopt environmentally friendly, hydrogen peroxide based processes and compositions for treating foodstuffs and plant matter to prevent qualitative and quantitative losses during storage and handling, can be attributed to a large extent to the absence of reliable processes and compositions for this purpose, that provide consistently effective results.

Consequently, it is an object of certain aspects of the present invention to provide a process and/or hydrogen peroxide containing compositions that allows plant matter and foodstuffs to be stored under conditions of high relative humidity and high relative temperature, while inhibiting detrimental processes that cause deterioration in quality that are frequently promoted by conditions of high relative humidity and temperature. Thus it is possible to gain the various benefits of high humidity and temperature storage without incurring detrimental consequences, frequently effected by storage of foodstuffs in a high humidity and high relative temperature ambiance. The sprouting, rooting and "black-heart" formation of potatoes or similar tubers

during storage, can be cited as examples of detrimental processes that occurs during storage, particularly in a high humidity and high relative temperature ambience.

It is also an object of certain aspects of the present invention to provide a treatment process and/or compositions that prevent sprouting, rooting and "black-heart" formation of potatoes, other tubers, bulbs, seeds, grains, onions and other food and plant propagation material, particularly under conditions of high humidity and relatively high temperature storage. The said process also allows for convenient adjustment of carbon dioxide-oxygen gas balance, thereby inhibiting "black-heart" deterioration in potatoes.

It is also an object of certain aspects of the present invention to provide a process and/or compositions that result in energy savings during storage and handling of foodstuffs and plant matter.

It is also an object of certain aspects of the process of the present invention to apply a treatment process and/or compositions on seeds and plant propagation material that reduce losses from harvest until sowing, inhibit sprouting, protect seeds without loss of water necessary for growth, allow seeds to be maintained in an aseptic condition, so that they do not transmit infections and diseases, from country to country, to neighboring seeds, to the harvests they will produce or the earth in which they are planted.

It is another object of certain aspects of the present invention to provide processes and/or compositions that effect and promote Epical Dominance Breakdown, thereby inhibiting premature undesirable sprouting, but ultimately promoting enhanced sprouting capability, and in addition promoting and enhancing part of or all the following benefits and advantages, in appropriate plant matter, e.g. in potatoes

- (1) More stems per tuber relative to an untreated control;
- (2) greener and richer foliage;

- (3) more uniform growth height;
- (4) more tubers per maternal tuber;
- (5) higher yields in kg/square meter;
- (6) greater uniformity in the size distribution of the harvest product, particularly in standard sizes for industry, for marketing and for seeds;
- (7) the pre-treatment in accordance with process and compositions of the invention preserves the maternal tuber from deteriorative processes that would ultimately contaminate the yields and
- (8) because the effects of the treatment on seeds is beneficial, total flexibility is provided to the storers of potatoes, to market his produce to industry or/and consumer markets and/or for seed, all in accordance with market conditions. This can be done immediately after treatment, without having to wait a month, as required after treatment with CIPC.

The treatment process and/or compositions provided by the invention are total substitutes to the treatment and compositions in use at present for seed matter before export and/or before actual sowing. Furthermore, it is friendly to man and the environment, simple and economical to implement. The most common material in use until recently and still in use in some countries for this purpose, is ethyl methyl mercury chloride. This material contains a high concentration of organic mercury and has therefore been prohibited for use in most of the countries of the world. This is because it is dangerous to the health of the user, and contains a toxic metal that contaminates the ground and aquifers.

The new treatment process and/or compositions of the present invention are more efficient. They possess additional beneficial and superior properties. They are friendly to the user and the environment, in comparison to other alternative seed treatments with various sorts of fungicides and fumigation with formaldehyde.

It is an additional object of certain aspects of the present invention to provide a process and/or compositions for preventing modes of qualitative and/or quantitative

losses of potatoes during storage, for example, by decay caused by infection with microorganisms, fungi, algae, yeasts, molds and viruses.

It is yet another purpose of certain aspects of the present invention to provide storage process for storage of plant matter and foodstuffs that prevents qualitative and quantitative losses during storage, by undesirable microbiological or biochemical processes of the foodstuff itself, including when such processes are effected and/or promoted by high humidity and high temperature storage conditions.

It is also an object of certain aspects of the present invention to provide processes and compositions that can be used to reduce and eliminate harmful organisms and substances from earth, equipment, materials, spaces and surfaces

Moreover, it is an important object of certain aspects of the present invention to achieve the above purposes in a simple way, that is safe to use, non-toxic, odorless, without hazardous residues and/or side effects, compatible with the environment and that does not leave any undesirable chemical residues in the materials or water, earth, other growth media and substrates, or on equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces exposed to the treatment by the process and compositions of the present invention, or endanger the health of operators implementing the process or handling the compositions or the foodstuffs treated by them. The process and compositions of the present invention are cost effective.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Percentages throughout the specification indicate weight by weight percentages.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is provided an environmentally compatible process for treating plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre

and/or post harvest, to increase yields, eliminate health hazards, impart storage stability, extend shelf life and inhibit premature sprouting, rooting, germination, blossoming, decay, "black-heart" formation, pathogenic losses and other processes causing losses in quality and/or quantity of said plant matter and foodstuffs, said plant matter and foodstuffs including tubers-such as potatoes, bulbs, seeds grains and other germinating matter or items, plant vegetative propagation matter or items, as well as various fruits and vegetables including solanaceous fruits and vegetables, by treating the said plant matter or foodstuffs, during storage and/or distribution and marketing, preplanting and/or during pre and/or post harvest with an effective aqueous dosage comprising an effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide and optionally comprising, an effective dosage of one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives,

wherein the effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide, time of treatment and form of application are such as to prevent such plant matter and foodstuffs quality and/or quantity loss, but at the same time not so high as to cause or induce damage to the plant matter and foodstuffs themselves.

In accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a process for preventing premature sprouting and enhancing the productivity in plant growth material, e.g., potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material, by effecting Epical Dominance Breakdown in the said potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material, comprising treating the potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material with an effective aqueous dosage comprising an effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide and optionally comprising, one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

In accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a composition for treating in an environmental friendly manner, plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and/or post harvest, to increase yields, eliminate health hazards, impart storage stability, extend shelf life and inhibit premature sprouting, rooting, "black-heart" formation, germination, blossoming, decay, pathogenic losses and other processes causing losses in quality and/or quantity of said plant matter and foodstuffs, and promote epical dominance breakdown, said plant matter and foodstuffs including tubers-such as potatoes, bulbs, seeds grains and other

germinating matter or items, plant vegetative propagation matter or items, as well as various fruits and vegetables including solanaceous fruits and vegetables, said composition being also suitable to treat earth, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces to reduce and eliminate harmful organisms and substances therefrom, comprising

- (a) 0.001% to 50% of hydrogen peroxide
- (c) 0.001% to 5% of metal ion selected from the group consisting of copper, zinc, nickel, iron, manganese, molybdenum, potassium or combinations thereof
 - and optionally
 - (i) effective trace concentrations of other dispersed metals or metal ions;
 - (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
 - (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
 - (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
 - (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

In accordance with yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a composition for treating in an environmental friendly manner, plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and/or post harvest, to increase yields, eliminate health hazards, impart storage stability, extend shelf life and inhibit premature sprouting, rooting,

““black-heart”-heart” formation, germination, blossoming, decay, pathogenic losses and other processes causing losses in quality and/or quantity of said plant matter and foodstuffs, and promote epical dominance breakdown, said plant matter and foodstuffs including tubers-such as potatoes, bulbs, seeds grains and other germinating matter or items, plant vegetative propagation matter or items, as well as various fruits and vegetables including solanaceous fruits and vegetables, said composition being also suitable to treat earth, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces to reduce and eliminate harmful organisms and substances therefrom, comprising

- (a) 0.001% to 50% of hydrogen peroxide
- (b) 0.001% to 2.5% of silver ion
- (c) 0.001% to 2.5% of metal ion selected from the group consisting of copper, zinc, nickel, iron, manganese, molybdenum, potassium or combinations thereof

and optionally

- (i) effective trace concentrations of other dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, there is provided an environmentally compatible process for reducing and eliminating harmful organisms and substances from earth, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces by treating the said earth, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces with an effective dosage of a composition comprising an effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide and optionally comprising, an effective dosage of one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives,

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The preferred range of concentrations of hydrogen peroxide for use in intermittent treatment of foodstuff and plant matter in accordance with the process of the present invention is from 0.001% to 50%, preferably from 0.01% to 20% and more specifically from 0.1% to 15%. The preferred range of concentrations for continuous or short interval treatment is 10 PPM to 40%.

The range of concentrations of dispersed metal and/or metal ion for use in accordance with this invention is from 1 PPB to 5%, preferably from 10 PPB to 10,000 PPM, more specifically from 20 PPB to 2000 PPM and even more specifically from 20 PPB to 1000 PPM. The combination of hydrogen peroxide with appropriate metal ion(s) provides in certain instances a synergistic effect by which the hydrogen peroxide effect is enhanced. In addition, the minute trace residue quantities of the metal ion(s) have been found to have a slower but longer lasting beneficial effect on the prevention of quality and quantity deterioration of foodstuff and plant matter.

The treatment of the treated matter in accordance with this invention can be implemented satisfactorily in various ways. These include, in certain cases dipping the treated matter in the above mentioned solution(s) or spraying the solution(s) onto the treated foodstuff or plant matter. However it should be pointed out that water or condensed water droplets on the surface of foodstuff and plant matter can enhance the proliferation of pathogens and thus have a detrimental effect. This is of particular concern when it is important to maintain storage conditions of high relative humidity, such as in the storage of potatoes, to prevent material loss due to evaporation and other forms of deterioration induced by a low humidity environment.

Intermittent treatment by means of the process and compositions of the present invention, protects foodstuff and plant matter so treated from adverse effects of condensation of water on the surfaces of the foodstuffs and plant matter, so treated.

The application of the solution in the form of ultra small drops by solution atomizing systems that produce "dry" fogs with particle sizes of less than and up to 1000 microns in diameter, has been found to provide particularly beneficial results. These include compensation for or prevention of water loss, inhibition of sprouting, rot inhibition, less overall losses and higher yields for treated seeds. The beneficial "dry" fog is attributed to the fact that very small particles behave to a large extent like a gas. They facilitate the achievement of very high relative humidity, i.e., even as high as 99%+, without any condensation on the stored matter. Furthermore, the small particles show a very high penetrability into small cracks and spaces. As a consequence, even when potatoes are stored in ordinary stacks or sacks, the "dry" fog storage has a high degree of penetrability and accessibility to all points in the stack or sack. This means that even in the simplest and most space compact facilities, stored plant matter, such as potatoes and similar items, can be effectively treated to prevent weight loss due to dehydration as well as softening and other deteriorative processes brought about by an inadequate humidity environment.

Another benefit of the "dry" fog is that it allows higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide and other active ingredients to be used without causing damage to the protective peel or surface of the plant matter so treated. The higher concentration of treating solutions enhances their effectiveness in the rapid elimination of pathogens. When the foodstuff and plant matter is treated by dipping or ordinary spraying, the optimal hydrogen peroxide concentration should be substantially between 0.5%-1.5% and treating time between a few seconds up to a few minutes. When the treatment is applied as a "dry" fog, the hydrogen peroxide concentration may be up to 40% and the time of application from several hours to a number of days.

A further benefit of application by fog is that it allows for convenient adjustment of the carbon dioxide-oxygen balance in the storage room or chamber, thus inhibiting "black heart" deterioration. Preferably, the air to liquid volume ratio in the fog should be between 300:1 and 1200:1, more preferably between 500:1 and 700:1.

In certain aspects and applications, the beneficial effects of the process of the present invention are enhanced by the addition of certain additives to the treatment solution, these additives may include:

Stabilizers and modifiers, such as but not limited to, citric acid, tartaric acid, boric acid, bromic acid, stannates, phosphonic acids etc.

pH Regulators, primarily mineral and organic acids, such as but not limited to phosphoric acid, peracetic acid, hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, etc. For optimum effectiveness, the pH should be lower than 6 and preferably between 1-4.

Trace element activators, synergists and promoters, such as but not limited to, dispersions of metal, non-metals or ions (of various valences when appropriate) such as, copper, zinc, nickel, iron, potassium, manganese, silver, chromium, molybdenum, magnesium, boron, phosphorus, iodine, sulfur, citrate, etc.

Organic or inorganic additives, such as but not limited to, peracetic acid, phenol, gelatin, glycerin, sodium azide, polymoxin B, sodium bicarbonate, pectin, salicylic acid, etc.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

In several experiments conducted in a storage room containing hundreds of metric tons of potatoes, a hydrogen peroxide-metal ion solution was introduced with a fogger overnight until a relative humidity level of 80-99% was attained. The potatoes were kept in the storage room for 5 months, during which time fogging treatment was effected 10-50% of the time. The result of the spraying was that losses due to disease were reduced from 8% to 2%, while losses due to dehydration were reduced from 5% to 2%. Therefore the total loss reduction was from 13% to 4.5%, a net average reclamation of 8.5%.

Example 2

The effect of treatment with various solutions of aqueous hydrogen peroxide plus additives at the following concentrations: 0% (control) and 0.1%-30%, by dipping for various lengths of time. Clear-cut sprout inhibition was obtained for bulbs so treated, compared to the control, as well as decay prevention for extended time.

In certain concentrations, an opposite result was obtained, of rot and severe phytotoxic damage to the tubers.

Each of the treatments were repeated five times. Each time involved 50 kilograms of potatoes.

Example 3

Same as Example 2, except that instead of dipping, the solutions were sprayed onto the foodstuff substrate until dripping (high volume).

Example 4

Same as Example 3, except that the spraying onto the foodstuff substrate was low volume.

Example 5

Same as Example 3, except that the spraying onto the foodstuff substrate was ultra low volume.

Example 6

Same as Example 3, except that the spraying onto the foodstuff substrate was by fogging. The gas liquid volume ratio was 600:1.

Examples 7-11

Each of the treatments described in examples 2-6 above were carried out on potato seeds.

Examples 12-16

Each of the treatments described in examples 2-6 above were carried out on wheat seeds, corn (maize), various grains and solanaceous plants. The concentrations of the hydrogen peroxide solutions were varied between 0.1-60%. The species so treated were examined after periods of 7-10 days. In all cases, no sprouting, blossoming and germination were observed.

The same species were examined after varying periods of several weeks to several months. Inhibition of decay was observed.

In certain concentrations, an opposite result was obtained, of rot and severe phytotoxic damage to the tubers.

Example 17

750 tons of potatoes of the Desiree variety were stored in each of three cold rooms for six months at 10°C. At an average relative humidity of 97% provided as 3-7 micron droplets, weight loss after this time was only 2.8%. With a regular humidifier and average relative humidity of 92%, the weight loss was 6%. The weight loss in the control, average humidity 85% was 11%.

In addition, the quality of potatoes stored without providing humidity was low because of softening. The firmness of the different batches of potatoes described above were as follows: 64 newtons for 97% relative humidity; 58 newtons for 92% relative humidity and 48 newtons for 85% relative humidity. Potato firmness before storage was 70 newtons.

Example 18

Experiments were conducted to test the effectiveness of treating potato seeds to prevent sprouting, with a "dry" fog comprising, hydrogen peroxide, silver ion and phosphoric acid. After preliminary treatment with the active solution, the storage conditions were maintained at 90% relative humidity and 10°C. The results were as follows:

<u>Concentration (PPM)</u>		<u>Sprouting (%)</u>		
<u>H₂O₂</u>	<u>Ag ion</u>	<u>one month</u>	<u>two months</u>	<u>three months</u>
0	0	15	27	35
500	1	4	23	31
1,250	2.5	0	3	6
5,000	10	0	2	5

By repeating the above dosage on a monthly basis, it was possible to totally eliminate sprouting for extended periods. However at levels above 25% H₂O₂, damage was caused to the peel that developed rapidly to rot.

Example 19

Experiments were conducted to test the effectiveness of treating potato seeds to prevent sprouting, with a "dry" fog containing hydrogen peroxide and silver ion. After preliminary treatment with the active solution, the storage conditions were maintained at 90% relative humidity and 10°C. The results were as follows:

<u>Concentration (PPM)</u>			<u>Sprouting (%)</u>		
H_2O_2	Ag ion	Cu ion	one month	two months	three months
0	0	0	15	27	35
500	0	0	8	22	32
500	1	0	4	23	31
500	0	1	6	17	27
500	0.1	0.9	2	13	18

By repeating the above dosage on a monthly basis, it was possible to totally eliminate sprouting for extended periods. However at levels above 25% H_2O_2 , damage was caused to the peel that developed rapidly to rot.

Example 20

Experiments were conducted to test the effect on yield enhancement of treating potato seeds with solutions containing hydrogen peroxide and silver ion. The potato seeds were initially harvested in late June and put into cold storage at 9-10°C and 96-99+% RH, initially untreated. Approximately one month later, each batch of various potato seed varieties was treated with a dose of a solution containing hydrogen peroxide and silver ion, the ratio of the active ingredients to the potato seeds being 2-5% H_2O_2 and 40-100 PPM Ag ion on a wt/wt basis. Each batch was treated three more times. The second treatment took place about three and one half weeks after the first treatment and was at the same dosage level. The third treatment was almost four weeks after the second treatment, but the dosage level was reduced

by half. The fourth treatment was about three weeks later also at the half dosage level.

The average potato yields in kilogram/square-meter for various potato seed varieties, were as follows:

	<u>Treated Potatoes</u>	<u>Untreated Potatoes</u>
After 84 days	2.28 kg/m ²	1.65 kg/m ²
" 94 "	2.56 "	2.04 "

In addition to the higher yields in weight per unit area, the potatoes that were produced from treated potato seeds had a more uniform size distribution as well as a higher yield of marketable sizes relative to those of the untreated control. In addition, the maternal tubers remained robust and did not deteriorate so that the crop was not contaminated. The problem of maternal tuber deterioration and crop contamination is a basic problem of untreated potato seeds.

General Examples

The following is a number of additional examples of applications of the present new invention in various areas requiring humid and aseptic conditions:

- (1) Treatment of hot-house plants and growth products;
- (2) Treatment related to growing and marketing of mushrooms and buds;
- (3) Treatment in meat storage;
- (4) Treatment of eggs for eating or incubation for increasing moisture and preventing infection;
- (5) Treatment of incubation spaces, incubation cells and hatching cells.
- (6) Treatment of space and equipment in surgical operation rooms;
- (7) Treatment of space and equipment in crowded halls and enclosed areas, such as, subway stations, buses, airplanes, ships and the like;
- (8) Various treatments of sown earth to prevent ground pollution, instead of methyl bromide whose use is being prohibited.
- (9) Storage spaces, greenhouses, hen houses, etc.

While certain embodiments of the invention have been hereinbefore particularly described, it will be apparent to anyone skilled in the art that many modifications and variations may be made, that do not deviate from the main features or spirit of the invention. The invention is accordingly not to be construed as restricted to such embodiments, but rather to its concept, spirit and general scope.

CLAIMS:

1. An environmentally compatible process for treating plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and post harvest, to increase yields and yields of marketable sizes, eliminate health hazards, impart storage stability, extend shelf life and inhibit premature sprouting, rooting, "black-heart" formation, germination, blossoming, and losses in quality and/or quantity of said plant matter and foodstuffs as result of premature sprouting, rooting, "black-heart" formation, germination and blossoming, said plant matter and foodstuffs including tubers – such as potatoes, bulbs, seeds grains and other germinating matter or items, plant vegetative propagation matter or items, as well as various fruits and vegetables including solanaceous fruits and vegetables, by treating the said plant matter or foodstuffs, plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and post harvest, with an effective aqueous dosage comprising an effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide and optionally comprising, an effective dosage of one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives,

wherein the effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide, time of treatment and form of application are such as to prevent such plant matter and foodstuffs quality and/or quantity loss, but at the same time not so high as to cause or induce damage to the plant matter and foodstuffs themselves.

2. A process as in claim 1, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentrations is in the range from 0.001% to 50%.

3. A process as in claim 1, wherein the hydrogen peroxide treatment is intermittent with intervals of several weeks and its concentration is in the range from 0.01% to 20%.

4. A process as in claim 1, wherein the hydrogen peroxide treatment is intermittent with intervals of several weeks and its concentration is in the range from 0.1% to 15%.

5. A process as in claim 1, wherein between the intermittent hydrogen peroxide treatments, there is an addition, continuous or short interval supplementary treatments with solutions with hydrogen peroxide concentration in the range from 0.001% to 50%.

6. A process as in any of claims 1-5, wherein the metals or metal ions concentration is in the range from 1 PPB to 50,000 PPM.

7. A process as in any of claims 1-5, wherein the metals or metal ions concentration is in the range from 10 PPB to 20,000 PPM.

8. A process as in any of claims 1-5, wherein the metals or metal ions concentrations is in the range from 50 PPB to 1,000 PPM.

9. A process as in any of claims 6-8, wherein the metal ion is silver ion.
10. A process as in any of claims 6-8 wherein the metal ion is copper ion.
11. A process as in any of claims 6-8, wherein the metals ions are a mixture of silver and copper ion.
12. A process as in any of claims 1-11 in which the treatment solution contains in addition to hydrogen peroxide, one or more substances selected from such as but not limited to, dispersions of metals, non-metals, or ions (of various valences when appropriate) such as, copper, zinc, nickel, iron, potassium, manganese, silver, chromium molybdenum, magnesium, boron, phosphorus, iodine, sulfur, citrate, etc., or combinations thereof.
13. A process as in any of claims 1-11 in which the treatment solution contains in addition to hydrogen peroxide and dispersed metals or metal ions, one or more hydrogen peroxide or trace activator stabilizers or modifiers, such as but not limited to citric acid, tartaric acid, boric acid or bromic acid.
14. A process as in any of claims 1-11 in which the treatment solution contains in addition to hydrogen peroxide and dispersed metal or metal ions, one or more pH regulators selected from mineral acids and/or organic acids, said mineral acids including phosphoric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid and said organic acids including peracetic acid.
15. A process as in any of claims 1-11 in which the treatment solution contains in addition to hydrogen peroxide and dispersed metal or metal ions, one or more organic or inorganic additives selected from peracetic acid, phenol, gelatin, glycerin, sodium azide, polymoxin B, sodium bicarbonate, pectin, salicylic acid, etc.

16. A process as in any of claims 1-15, wherein the foodstuffs and plant matter are treated by dipping them in the said solution.

17. A process as in claim 16, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-20%.

18. A process as in claim 16, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-10%.

19. A process as in claim 16, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-5%.

20. A process as in claim 16, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-1.5%.

21. A process as in claim 16, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-0.5%.

22. A process as in any of claims 1-15, wherein the foodstuffs are treated by spraying of the said solution on them.

23. A process as in claim 22, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-20%.

24. A process as in claim 22, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-10%.

25. A process as in claim 22, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-5%.

26. A process as in claim 22, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-1.5%.

27. A process as in claim 22, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-0.5%.

28. A process as in any of claims 1-15 wherein the foodstuffs are treated by spraying of the said solution on them with a fogger-sprayer that produces microdroplets.

29. A process as in claim 28, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-40%.

30. A process as in claim 28, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-20%.

31. A process as in claim 28, wherein the hydrogen peroxide concentration of the said solution is between 0.01-15%.

32. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 1000 microns in diameter.

33. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 500 microns in diameter.

34. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 100 microns in diameter.

35. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 50 microns in diameter.

Claim 32, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 33, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 34, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 35, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 36, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 37, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 38, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 39, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 40, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

Claim 41, line 1, delete "any of claims 28-31", and insert therefor --claim 28--.

36. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 40 microns in diameter.

37. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 30 microns in diameter.

38. A process as in any of claims 28-31 where said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 20 microns in diameter.

39. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of up to 10 microns in diameter.

40. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of 1-10 microns in diameter (dry fog).

41. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of 0.01-1 micron in diameter (fumes).

42. A process as in any of claims 28-31 wherein said microdroplets are in the size range of 0.001-0.01 micron in diameter (smoke).

43. Plant-matter and foodstuffs when treated substantially as hereinbefore described in any of claims 1-42.

44. A process for inhibiting premature sprouting and enhancing the productivity in plant growth material, e.g., potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material, by effecting Epical Dominance Breakdown in said potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material, comprising treating the potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material with an effective aqueous dosage comprising an effective

concentration of hydrogen peroxide and optionally comprising, one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

45. A process for effecting Epical Dominance Breakdown in plant growth material, e.g., potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material, comprising treating the potatoes, potato tubers, potato growth material or other plant growth material in accordance with any of claims 1-42.

46. Potatoes, potato tubers and potato and other plant growth material, treated to bring about Epical Dominance Breakdown in accordance with any of claims 1-42.

47. A composition for treating in an environmental friendly manner, plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and/or post harvest, to increase yields, eliminate health hazards, impart storage stability, extend shelf life and inhibit premature sprouting, rooting, "black-heart" formation, germination, blossoming, decay, pathogenic losses and other processes causing losses in quality and/or quantity of said plant matter and foodstuffs, and promote epical dominance breakdown, said plant matter and foodstuffs including tubers-such as potatoes, bulbs, seeds grains and other

germinating matter or items, plant vegetative propagation matter or items, as well as various fruits and vegetables including solanaceous fruits and vegetables, said composition being also suitable to treat earth, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces to reduce and eliminate harmful organisms and substances therefrom, comprising

- (a) 0.001% to 50% of hydrogen peroxide
- (c) 0.001% to 5% of metal ion selected from the group consisting of copper, zinc, nickel, iron, manganese, molybdenum, potassium or combinations thereof and optionally
 - (i) effective trace concentrations of other dispersed metals or metal ions;
 - (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
 - (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
 - (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
 - (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

48. A composition for treating in an environmental friendly manner, plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and/or post harvest, to increase yields, eliminate health hazards, impart storage stability, extend shelf life and inhibit premature sprouting, rooting, "black-heart" formation, germination, blossoming, decay, pathogenic losses and other processes causing losses in quality and/or quantity of said plant matter and

foodstuffs, and promote epical dominance breakdown, said plant matter and foodstuffs including tubers-such as potatoes, bulbs, seeds grains and other germinating matter or items, plant vegetative propagation matter or items, as well as various fruits and vegetables including solanaceous fruits and vegetables, said composition being also suitable to treat earth, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces to reduce and eliminate harmful organisms and substances therefrom, comprising

(a) 0.001% to 50% of hydrogen peroxide

(b) 0.001% to 2.5% of silver ion

(c) 0.001% to 2.5% of metal ion selected from the group consisting of copper, zinc, nickel, iron, manganese, molybdenum, potassium or combinations thereof

and optionally

(i) effective trace concentrations of other dispersed metals or metal ions;

(ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;

(iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;

(iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;

(v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

49. An environmentally compatible process for reducing and eliminating harmful organisms and substances from earth and other growth media and substrates, by treating the said earth, other growth media and substrates, with an effective dosage of a composition comprising an effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide and optionally comprising, an effective dosage of one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

50. Process as in claim 22 wherein the air to liquid volume ration in the fog is between 300:1 and 1200:1.

51. Process as in claim 22 wherein the air to liquid volume ration in the fog is between 500:1 and 700:1.

52. Process as in claim 22 wherein the air to liquid volume ration in the fog is between 300:1 and 1200:1.

53. Process as in claim 28 wherein the air to liquid volume ration in the fog is between 500:1 and 700:1.

54. An environmentally compatible process for treating plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and post harvest, to increase yields and yields of marketable sizes, eliminate health hazards, impart storage stability, extend shelf life and inhibit pathogenic losses and other processes causing losses in quality and/or quantity of said plant matter and foodstuffs, said plant matter and foodstuffs including tubers - such as potatoes, bulbs, seeds, grains and other germinating matter or items, plant vegetative propagation matter or items, as well as various fruits and vegetables including solanaceous fruits and vegetables, by treating the said plant matter or foodstuffs, plant matter and foodstuffs, during storage, distribution and marketing, preplanting, growing, and pre and post harvest, with a synergistic effective aqueous dosage comprising an effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide and silver ion and optionally comprising, an effective dosage of one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions;
- (ii) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (iii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iv) effective concentrations of pH regulators;

(v) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives, wherein the effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide, time of treatment and form of application are such as to prevent such plant matter and foodstuffs quality and/or quantity loss, but at the same time not so high as to cause or induce damage to the plant matter and foodstuffs themselves.

55. Plant-matter and foodstuffs when treated substantially as hereinbefore in claim 54.

56. An environmentally compatible process for reducing and eliminating harmful organisms and substances from equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces by treating said equipment, materials, water, spaces and surfaces with an effective dosage of a synergistic composition comprising an effective concentration of hydrogen peroxide, silver ion and an effective trace concentrations of dispersed metals or metal ions and optionally comprising, an effective dosage of one or more additional components selected from the following types of substances:

- (i) effective concentrations of other and/or additional hydrogen peroxide activators, synergists and promoters;
- (ii) effective concentrations of hydrogen peroxide stabilizers and modifiers;
- (iii) effective concentrations of pH regulators;
- (iv) effective concentrations of organic and/or inorganic additives.

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to environmentally friendly processes and compositions for prevention of qualitative deterioration and quantitative loss of plant matter and foodstuffs, during all stages of storage and handling, including pre- and post-harvest, pre- and post-planting, distribution and marketing. The processes and compositions of the present invention can also be used to prevent sprouting and rooting, and to promote fecundity of certain plant matter. The processes and compositions of the present invention can also be used to eliminate or reduce quantities of harmful organisms and substances from soil, other growth media and substrates, equipment, materials water, workspaces and surfaces.

Combined Declaration for Patent Application and Power of Attorney

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; and that I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE PROCESSES COMPOSITIONS AND MATERIALS TREATED THEREBY

the specification of which (check one)

[] is attached hereto;
[] was filed in the United States under 35 U.S.C. §111 on _____, as
U.S. Appln. No. _____ *; or
[X] was/will be filed in the U.S. under 35 U.S.C. §371 by entry into the U.S. national stage of an international (PCT) application, PCT/IL99/00403; filed July 22, 1999, entry requested on January 29, 2001 *; national stage application received U.S. Appln. No. _____ *; §371/§102(e) date _____ * (* if known)

and was amended on 29 January 2001 (if applicable).

(include dates of amendments under PCT Art. 19 and 34 if PCT)

I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; and I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) all information known by me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 (a)-(d) and 365 (b) of any prior foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or §365(a) of any prior PCT application(s) designating a country other than the U.S., listed below with the "Yes" box checked, and have also identified below, by checking the "No" box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

125520 (Number)	ISRAEL (Country)	27 July 1998 (Day Month Year Filed)	[X] YES []	[] NO []
(Number)	(Country)	(Day Month Year Filed)	YES []	NO []

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §119(e) of any United States provisional applications listed below:

(Application No.)	(Day Month Year Filed)
(Application No.)	(Day Month Year Filed)

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 of any prior U.S. non-provisional application(s) or under §365(c) of any prior PCT international application(s) designating the U.S., listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in such U.S. or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the PTO all information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application No.)	(Day Month Year Filed)	(Status: patented, pending, abandoned)
(Application No.)	(Day Month Year Filed)	(Status: patented, pending, abandoned)

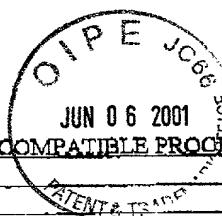
As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioners to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

All of the practitioners associated with Customer Number 001444

Direct all correspondence to the address associated with Customer Number 001444, which is presently:

BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C.
624 Ninth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-5303
(202) 628-5197

The undersigned hereby authorizes the U.S. Attorneys or Agents appointed herein to accept and follow instructions from MAKHETESHIM CHEMICAL WORKS LTD. as to any action to be taken in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. Attorneys or Agents and the undersigned. In the event of a change of the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. Attorneys or Agents appointed herein will be so notified by the undersigned.



Page 2 of 2 Pages

JUN 06 2001

Atty. Docket: BEN-YEHUDA=1

Title: ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE PROCESSES COMPOSITIONS AND MATERIALS TREATED THEREBY

U.S. Application filed _____ Serial No. _____

PCT Application filed _____ Serial No. _____

I hereby further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and that those statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

FULL NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR Nimrod BEN YEHUDA		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE X	DATE X 23.04.01
RESIDENCE Kiryat Tivon, Israel		CITIZENSHIP Israel	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS Maale Avshalom Street 17, Kiryat Tivon, Israel			
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR Elihu MARGALIT		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE X	DATE X
RESIDENCE Kibbutz Bror-Chail, Israel		CITIZENSHIP Israel	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS Kibbutz Bror-Chail, 79152 D.N. Hof Ashgelon, Israel			
FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF FOURTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF FIFTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF SIXTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF SEVENTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			

ALL INVENTORS MUST REVIEW APPLICATION AND DECLARATION BEFORE SIGNING. ALL ALTERATIONS MUST BE INITIALED AND DATED BY ALL INVENTORS PRIOR TO EXECUTION.
NO ALTERATIONS CAN BE MADE AFTER THE DECLARATION IS SIGNED. ALL PAGES OF DECLARATION MUST BE SEEN BY ALL INVENTORS.

Page 2 of 2 Pages

Atty. Docket: BEN-YEHUDA-1

Title: ENVIRONMENTALLY COMPATIBLE PROCESSES COMPOSITIONS AND MATERIALS TREATED THEREBY

U.S. Application filed _____ Serial No. _____

PCT Application filed _____ Serial No. _____

I hereby further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

FULL NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
Nimrod BEN YEHUDA		X	X
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP		
Kiryat Tivon, Israel	Israel		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Maale Avshalom Street 17, Kiryat Tivon, Israel			
FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
Elijah MARGALIT		X Elijah Margalit	(4.5.2.001)
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP		
Kibbutz Bror-Chail, Israel	Israel		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
Kibbutz Bror-Chail, 79152 D.N. Hof Ashqelon, Israel			
FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF FOURTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF FIFTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF SIXTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
FULL NAME OF SEVENTH JOINT INVENTOR		INVENTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
RESIDENCE	CITIZENSHIP		
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			

ALL INVENTORS MUST REVIEW APPLICATION AND DECLARATION BEFORE SIGNING. ALL ALTERATIONS MUST BE INITIALED AND DATED BY ALL INVENTORS PRIOR TO EXECUTION.
NO ALTERATIONS CAN BE MADE AFTER THE DECLARATION IS SIGNED. ALL PAGES OF DECLARATION MUST BE SIGNED BY ALL INVENTORS.